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NEUTRALITY LAWS

Their Enforcement a Matter of Circumstances.

A New Orleans Court has decided against the Boers in the case brought to prevent the sale and shipment of mules from our ports by Great Britain for use in South Africa. Administration papers are pleased, and say this was the only thing possible in the circumstances. When the "circumstance" is recognized as a desire to help England in her war upon the Boers, the conclusion reached was undeniably "the only thing possible." Circumstances also indicate that politics and business rather than law and justice were prime movers in the decision rendered at New Orleans.

One contention of the United States in support of its right to aid England was that the Boer Government as well as the English was welcome to purchase in our markets. This privilege, it was said, the South African Republics had made use of to buy flour, which, however, was seized by English warships before it could be landed. But it will be recalled that our Government insisted upon and obtained the release of this flour, or payment for it, for the reason that it was not contraband of war and also was private property. Therefore our sale of these goods was not in contravention of any neutrality law, and the Boers cannot be said to have been favored equally with the British. One was a sale of contraband and the other of non-contraband goods—one to a combatant, the other to a non-combatant.

Now as to the present case. Are mules and horses contraband, and should their sale be forbidden? If the sale of cannon to a belligerent is an unfriendly act, is not the sale of a mule to drag the cannon equally so? The mode of warfare carried on in South Africa calls for the use of cavalry to put the English on an equality with their foes. Without cavalry the former are at a disadvantage, and without horses cavalry are as useless almost as cannon without ammunition. Horses and mules, therefore, are indispensable to the conduct of war in that country, are contraband of war, and their sale to one belligerent constitutes an unfriendly act towards the other and should be forbidden.

Our defense is that our markets are open to Boer and Briton alike, That is not the question. They should have been closed to both. Neutrality in war does not consist in helping both belligerents to prolong a struggle. The spirit—the purpose—of such a law is, by withholding aid and comfort from both sides, to shorten such contests, and to encourage and compel a settlement of difficulties by peaceful means and with as little loss of life and destruction of property as is possible.

In this spirit was grounded the action of President Grant when he forbade the sale of arms to France, during the Franco-Prussian war, upon the representations of the Editor of the WASHINGTON SENTINEL and other German American citizens and residents of Washington at that time. It made, and it should make, no difference that the sale in one case was by individuals and in the other by the Government. The effect was the same—it caused a prolonging of the war, the loss of life and the destruction of property. It was inimical to the spirit and contrary to the purposes of neutrality laws. It made our Government a party to the hostilities and it was no palliation for our course to say that Germany could buy as well as France. It was to the credit of President Grant that he saw the injustice of our course and stopped it, as it will some day be acknowledged to be to the dishonor of President McKinley that he failed to see his error and correct it when brought to his attention.

The Government's contention that the initiative in neutrality proceedings should not emanate from individuals is a shallow pretence, and it is just as well that it was not decided by the New Orleans Court. The present case shows how little dependence can be placed in the Executive to take action when political considerations enter into the question. Notwithstanding the vigorous protests of Hon. Wm. Sulzer in the House of Representatives the Executive Department could not be moved for fear whatever steps were taken would redound to the advantage of his political opponents. On our statute books today are laws which, with a President in sympathy with them, would effectively stop the formation of trusts with all their baleful consequences. Their enforcement is as much dependent upon the initiative of the Executive as are neutrality laws they were enacted with this purpose in view. Why are they not enforced? The answer is not far to seek—political considerations forbid. And they will remain unenforced until individuals, banded together into a party to secure their enforcement, compel Presidential action. A dozen Sulzers could no more arouse McKinley against trusts than one Sulzer, with all his honesty and earnestness and eloquence, could arouse him in opposition to Great Britain and in behalf of liberty and independence for the struggling Boers.

The show of interest in the New Orleans case by the Administration did not manifest itself until it was apparent that Great Britain was inclined to view the proceedings there in an unfriendly manner and was disposed to retaliate by forbidding the purchase of American beef. Then it was that McKinley became interested, not in behalf of liberty and independence but of despotism and the dollar. The President of the American Republic who could see no opportunity for interference to save the Boer from bondage jumped at the chance to secure a continuance of the sale of beef to the Britons. And we venture the assertion that the suggestion for interference came not from an Executive Department but from an individual.

With all the Governments of the world against the Boer Republics it is perhaps just as well that facilities should be given England to end the agony. Hope there was once was of a different termination, but that hope was dispelled by McKinley's election. The glamor of our victories over Spain dulled our sense of vision and made us lose sight of the duty we owed to our South African sister republics. With the mist cleared from their eyes the sympathies of our people are still with the struggling burghers, but opportunity to give expression to that sympathy is now so distant that it were inhuman almost—certainly useless—to counsel further resistance except so far as to obtain the most favorable terms from their conquerors.

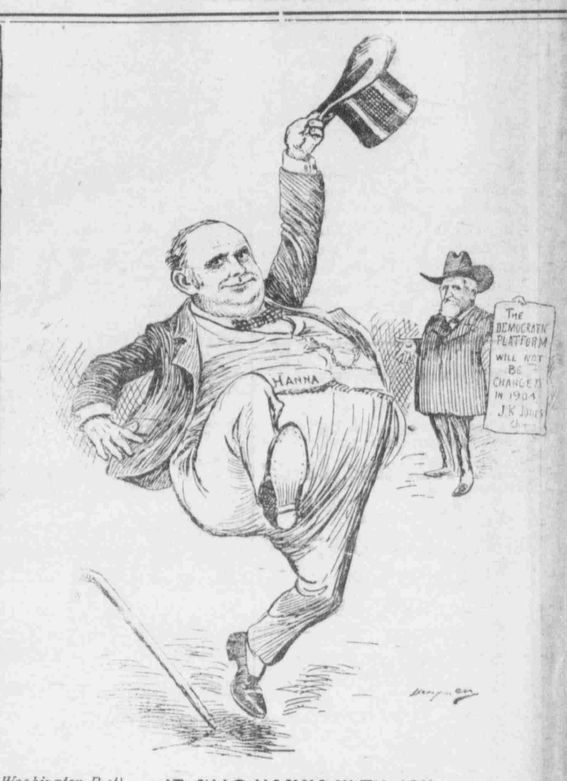
It were well, however, ere the incident is closed, that record be made of this Administration's conception of neutrality: a law to be enforced between the strong, impartially; the strong and the weak, always in favor of the strong.

Concluding an article upholding the New Orleans decision, the Washington Administration organ says: "It may be too much to expect the politicians to let go of the question just yet. But the country generally is pretty well advised now that Thomas Jefferson is on one side and William Sulzer on the other."

It would be well also to remember that the country has President Grant on one side and President McKinley on the other, Mr. Sulzer is in no danger from the comparison.

THE DETAILS of fraud at Manila leave the authorities there no course but to apologize to the deported editor, Rice, thank him and reinstate him. For if they do not, will they not be in effect admitting that they deported him because he was forcing them to stop these scandalous frauds?

BY THE WAY, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, the gentleman who betrayed Aguinaldo to Funston and so "ended the war" does not appear to be receiving much consideration. He should not be overlooked in distributing the honors of the glorious occasion.



Washington Post IT FILLS HANNA WITH JOY.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY?

Is It not Time to Drop Dead Issues, or Must Democrats Forever Trail in Free Silver's Footsteps?

In 1896 the rock upon which the Democracy split was the free and unlimited coinage of silver as espoused and upheld by Mr. Bryan. The National Convention that adopted the platform and selected the candidates to stand for it represented the party, and its nominees should have received the vote of every man claiming membership therein. The Editor of the SENTINEL supported that platform, voted for its candidates, and has no word of defense to offer in palliation for the conduct of those who repudiated their convention's action. We went before the country on the silver issue, made our fight, were defeated, and should have accepted the result as binding and sought other ground on which to stand.

Four years later—in 1900—the silver element still in control of the party machinery foolishly reaffirmed its adherence to the issue upon which the country had passed unfavorably, renominated its once-defeated candidate, and behind the cloak of anti-imperialism, again sought to force silver down the throats of an unwilling people. Defeat, overwhelming and decisive, for the second time befell the Democracy and emphasized public disapproval of the effort to change existing financial conditions.

Two defeats upon this unpopular issue, one would think, should suffice, but indications are not lacking to show that the twice proven inefficient leaders are determined to force a twice-defeated candidate and a twice-rejected issue on an unwilling and disgusted party. Almost four years before the assembling of the next national convention Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, assumes to announce that the platform will not be changed, and thus attempts to forestall any steps that may be taken to bring back into the fold the men who forsook us when the party abandoned most vital questions in a vain pursuit of a financial will-o'-the-wisp.

When the hand of reconciliation was extended in the recent St. Louis mayoralty contest, which resulted in the redemption of that city from Republican control, Mr. Bryan spurned the advance, and counselled the rejection of peace overtures and the defeat of Mr. Wells because like so many others he had seen fit to withhold his support from the National Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election. There seems to be no room in the party's ranks for any but those who wear the free silver collar. It was not always so.

When Mr. Bryan himself was a candidate no man who had a vote—be he silver Republican, Populist, or whatever he may—and was willing to cast it for the success of the Democratic ticket, was ever turned away. "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great!" Why does Mr. Bryan now assume to bar any man from Democracy's council chamber who refuses to accept free coinage of silver as an article of the Democratic faith? Is it because he imagines himself the embodiment and exponent of true Democracy, the jury to try offenses against his political standards, and the judge to pass sentence on offenders?

And what is free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1? Is it a cardinal principle of the Democratic party? Is it a privilege upon the enjoyment of which depends life, liberty and pursuit of happiness? Has a Democratic body ever declared free coinage of silver at any ratio to be essential to the permanency of our institutions, and of the party's existence? If not—and we challenge Mr. Bryan to prove the contrary—upon what ground is fealty to this fad made obligatory as a requisite to membership in the party or to the support of the party at an election? Free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 is a legislative act, enacted by Democrats many years ago and adopted by the Republicans in recent years—an administrative measure merely which would never have become a political issue but for the injection of the unlimited feature which Mr. Bryan and his silver friends now seek to make a permanent article of Democratic faith. It has been a millstone around the neck of Democracy, a dead weight, an obstacle in our path, and should be dropped.

Mr. Bryan should remember, and Senator Jones likewise, that it rests with the next national assemblage of the party to set up standards for membership, and if the party is true to its past traditions and boldly aligns itself as it always has, except in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, in defense of personal liberty, both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jones may have difficulty in establishing their claims to membership therein—the former because of his record on the canteen question, and the latter for his vote in favor of prohibition for certain islands in the Pacific.

The Editor of the WASHINGTON SENTINEL yields to no man in loyalty to Democratic principles, in the fervor of his support of Mr. Bryan in two campaigns, and in substantial assistance to Senator Jones in the performance of his official duties as manager for the Democrats. The Senator will recall our services, and it corroboration of our assertions is needed, we have no doubt Hon. James D. Richardson will bear us testimony. And there are others.

We have no sympathy, however, with the tendency in some quarters to cling to dead and buried issues, to proscribe those who followed the dictates of their conscience in the performance of political duties, or to risk defeat in satisfying personal opinions and ambitions rather than court victory in fields that offer more of honor than of renown. Let us stop bickerings and quarrels, join hands with our erring (if you will) brethren, adapt ourselves to the changed conditions that surround us, take up again the people's cause, and march with it to victory.

COST OF EMPIRE.

Enormous Sum Expended to Hold the Philippines.

With the idea in view that the insurrection will soon be entirely suppressed in the Philippines and peace restored, and with only a small garrison force needed in each province, the War Department officials have been figuring on the cost of the campaign which began during the Spanish-American war and has lasted continuously ever since. While the statistics have not yet been completed, it is shown that the total outlay in money alone will reach even a higher figure than that arrived at so far—$202,573,000.

According to the statistics in the possession of the War Department the cost in lives will exceed 3,028 officers and men who were either killed in action or died of disease. The figures show that the archipelago has only been retained at a fearful cost and the signs of the nearing of the end are gladly accepted by the Government officials.

As to the cost in money, it is figured that the expenditures on account of military and naval operations in the islands will exceed $173,550,000. The United States paid to Spain under the treaty of Paris $20,000,000. Later a payment of $100,000 was made for the islands of Cagayan and Sibutu. The interest on the war loan since June 30, 1899, is figured at $8,423,000. The expense of the Philippine Commission and miscellaneous matters is given as more than $500,000. This places the total cost in money at $202,573,000

The expert accountants in the Treasury Department, who are preparing the figures for the War Department, estimate that the cost of maintaining the army and navy has been $246,550,000 more than it would have been had war been averted in the Philippines.

Much of this additional expenditure would have been entailed, however, it is said, had the United States abandoned the Philippines. This is claimed to be particularly true of the increased naval expenditure, a large portion of which has been for new construction and other improvements not in any way connected with the insurrection.

On the other hand nearly all of the increased cost of the army has been caused by the operations in the Philippines, as the cost of the occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico has been very small. This is also true of the campaign in China. For all operations and expenses outside of the Philippines the sum of $73,000,000 is deducted and this leaves the total expenditure for the operations in the archipelago at $173,550,000.

War Department officials figure that the loss of life from action and disease is very small, when the operations, the duration of hostilities, and the rigors of the climate are taken into consideration.

Supreme Court and Imperialism.

The decisions of the Supreme Court handed down on last Monday seemed at first glance to suggest, and have been regarded by many as suggesting, the attitude of the court toward imperialism.

The first was a decision that the war tax upon export bills of lading is unconstitutional. But there was no question but that the bills of lading and the goods they covered came from a part of the United States which everybody admits is under the Constitution. The second was an order recognizing Hawaii as under the jurisdiction of the Constitution. But Hawaii was specifically drawn under the Constitution, or recognized as being under the Constitution, by an act of Congress, signed by the President on April 30, 1900, and going into effect on June 14, 1900; and in that act all Hawaiians who were citizens of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, were recognized as citizens of the United States.

In the cases involving imperialism the question which the Supreme Court has to decide is the contention of Mr. McKinley and the imperialists that the Spanish war acquisitions are without the Constitution and will remain without it and can be governed without it until Congress shall extend the Constitution to them.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, said a few weeks ago, "The Supreme Court will not dare to upset the Government," and this proposition, more courteously stated, was a considerable part of the Attorney General's argument for imperialism before the court. In these recent decisions the court did dispose of that contention. To the plea that its war tax decision would involve disagreeable consequences the court replied through Mr. Justice Brewer: "It furnishes no reason for not recognizing that which in our judgment is the true construction of the constitutional limitation."

In this there is a suggestion that the Supreme Court might possibly find the courage to upset, should it see fit, the plans of Duty and Destiny and to deprive Mr. McKinley of the opportunity of showing his benevolence in the arbitrary rule of upward of 10,000,000 human beings.

Krupp's Warning.

A Berlin despatch announces the discharge of 5,000 employes of the great Krupp iron and steel works, making 9,000 discharged since October last. And the Berlin *Tageblatt* says "one-fourth of all the working people of Germany are either idle or insufficiently employed."

The Krupp establishments constitute the Steel Colossus of Europe. They include works at Essen and other places; seven blast furnaces, many coal mines, 500 iron mines in Spain, three ocean steamers, cannon-testing grounds eleven miles long, stone quarries, clay and sand pits, &c. They employ, when running on full time, 47,000 persons.

It is a fact of large suggestion that the Krupps' principal manufactured products are cannon, projectiles, gun barrels, ammunition, armor plates and sheets for ships and fortresses—in short, implements of war. Up to Jan. 1, 1900, the Essen works had turned out 38,478 cannon alone. These famous German steel shops are in fact the forges of Vulcan. They add not so much to the world's productive wealth as to the forces that make for the destruction of wealth.

It ought to set the Emperor thinking deeply when, in the face of his enormous expenditures for military and naval purposes, one-fourth of the German workers are idle and even the great Government-supported war-forges of Krupp have set adrift one-fifth of their employes.

Carter's Stealings.

The first exact statement of what Capt. Oberlin M. Carter stole through frauds in the Savannah contracts which he was supervising for the War Department, has just been published from the brief of Solicitor General Richards in proceedings before the Supreme Court.

The total was $2,169,159. As this had to be divided among three, Capt. Carter's share was $720,528.02, which includes his deductions for the expenses of his twenty-one trips to New York to divide the "swag" and invest his part. Mr. Richards finds that of Capt. Carter's share he invested in stocks $690,301.85. What has become of this fortune? Carter has all of it—except what he has paid out to the lawyers, some of whom he has bought not only as lawyers but as men. And Mr. Richards plausibly suggests that if Carter's plea for release on bail were granted he would go abroad to join and enjoy his "investments."

When the war on Carter begun he was still in the army, still at large and smilingly confident, and his case was sleeping in a pigeonhole in the office of the Secretary of War under a thick covering of dust and official neglect. It took many a month of stubborn fighting to put him where he is, and he is still wasting his stealings in lawyers' fees.

A Few Questions.

Has the old year been what it should?
Have you found it bad or good?
Would you live it over if you could?
Answer true.

Are you with yourself content?
Or have you reason to repent?
Should you wound, would you relent?
I ask you.

Would a peep into the past
Any skeletons unmask?
Would your spirit become downcast
At the view?

Would you treat the past the same
Could you live it o'er again?
For your failings, whose to blame?
Aren't you?

Has your life been pure and clean?
Are you really what you seem?
Do you think or do you dream?
Who are you?

Though you always seem discreet,
Do you enjoy a sto'en sweet?
At times whom do you meet?
Oh, if others only knew

So the world's great society
Ever tends to show its piety,
And its hypocritical nicety
Is ever on review.

And the great, grand aristocracy,
And plain, simple, old democracy
Is nothing but hypocrisy
When you penetrate them through.

But while we thus expostulate
You can yourself congratulate,
For human nature did inoculate
All that's good or bad in you.

March 3, 1901. E. L. JORDAN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated and Selected from leading European papers for the SENTINEL

ENGLAND.

Pure Beer in England.

London Standard, March 28.

The second reading of the bill "to amend the Law relating to the Manufacture and Sale of Beer" was carried yesterday in the House of Commons by the very substantial majority of 245 to 113. * * * * Sir William Harcourt, in the course of his speech, which Mr. Chaplin defined as a "remarkable piece of fooling," raised a laugh over the disappearance of the adjective "pure" from the title of the bill. But it is impossible to say with truth that beer made with substitutes for malt is, strictly speaking, impure. It may be quite sound, and may therefore be innocently sold, and is a proper subject for the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who could hardly legalize a confessedly deleterious liquid by making it a source of revenue. The point is, that the non malt or part malt beers have been shown to be occasionally injurious, and that the purchaser has a well grounded claim to know what he is buying. This the bill proposes to satisfy by prohibiting the use of all substitutes for hops, and by making it the rule that all sellers, whether by wholesale or retail, shall mark their barrels, bottles, or taps with labels to show whether they contain or distribute "malt beer" or "part malt." * * * If Mr. Whiteley is right, large numbers of workmen, at any rate in the North of England, are already aware of the facts, and prefer the liquor which is made with sugar. Even so, no harm will be done. The customer who likes "part malt" better than "malt" liquor can always get what he wants. The probability is, we think, that the majority of those who drink beer would prefer to be sure that it is made of what are still supposed to be the orthodox substances. In any case, it is not unreasonable that they should have the choice, and the charge of covert Protectionism brought against the bill is a manifest exaggeration. * * We do not say that the "part malt" beers are properly to be described as adulterated—a word which always implies that the article so described is more or less noxious or inferior. But, after all, they are not composed of the accepted products, and it would do no harm to the honesty of trade that should proclaim candidly what they are.

London Times, March 28.

We must join Sir William Harcourt in lamenting that it is not a Pure Beer bill. Pure beer is ever so much more picturesque, and gives a far wider field for delightfully irrelevant argument than simple beer. * * * As the bill does not contain a word dealing in the remotest manner with the prevention of arsenical poisoning, it must be inferred from these allusions that the promoters were really speaking to some ideal measure which they have not had the courage to put into cold print. The actual bill recognizes only two kinds of beer—"malt beer" and "part malt beer." The first expression means beer brewed from barley malt with the addition only of hops, yeast and water. The second expression covers every other kind of beer. This seems pretty simple as a means to the great end of enabling a thirsty customer to assure himself that he is drinking what used to be called pure beer. * * * As there are no means of proving that sugar has been added to the malt, the Executive cannot administer the measure even if the House of Commons passes it. To legislate when there are no means of administration is merely to bring the law into disrepute. That is one sound objection to the measure, and another is that it exempts foreign beer from interference. Foreign beer is largely consumed at present as such, so that there is no point in saying it shall be sold as foreign. The measure can do nothing to discourage the consumption of foreign beer, and in so far as it imposes vexatious restrictions and formalities on the home trade it plays into the hands of the foreigner.

London Daily News, March 28

It was perhaps a minor consideration that the bill was entirely unpractical, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer staked the authority of the experts on the opinion that machinery it provided for distinguishing "malt beers" from "part malt beers" was worthless. Such argument as the promoters used went chiefly to show that what men like Mr. Chaplin had in their minds was the protection of British barley, at the expense we suppose, of foreign sugar. The two most considerable financiers in the House, Sir William Harcourt and Sir Michael Hicks Beach, assured them that this end would not be attained by the bill. There is no doubt a case for stimulating the brewing of an improved and harmless kind of beer, an object which, as Sir William Harcourt suggested, might be sought not through interfering with the "free mash tun," but through the free public house, as well as by the alteration of the lighter German beers. But we are afraid that a good deal of the opinion that went to form the majority had a protectionist, or semi protectionist, feeling behind it. This is not a good omen for the budget. Already we hear of the rejoicings of the sugar industry in the West Indies at the prospect that one of the first fruits of imperialism will be the taxation in its interests of the forty millions of people living in these islands We shall see if the Government venture to return to the miseries of protection, with its train of political corruption and its deep mark on the life of the workmen of Great Britain.

London Daily Chronicle, March 28.

The average man does not care of what materials his liquor is composed, provided that the taste is satisfactory and the price is low. He may even agree with Mr. G. Whitely that beer brewed with a certain amount of sugar is more palatable than that produced from malt and hops alone. But the principle that should govern these cases is, it appears to us, the same as that which underlies the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts—that it is improper and fraudulent to sell to a man who demands a specific article something with a superficial resemblance but in its nature totally distinct. There may be serious objections to the form of the present measure, but if that is the case it can surely be overcome in committee, The Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us that it is absolutely impossible [illegible] excise and local authorities to follow the beer through all the processes of distribution from the breweries to the public houses, even supposing it to have been originally labelled, and that therefore, by the time the liquor reaches the consumer in the retail public houses, there will be no security that the label on the bottle or cask will represent the truth as to the beer inside. If an analysis fails to show the difference between beer brewed from malt and that only in part brewed from malt, the difficulties of convicting for fraudulent manipulation would certainly be great; but before the bill is rejected on that ground we should wish to see this objection more fully examined.

London Morning Post, March 28.

The London County Council has tested 168 samples of draught beer from all parts of the Metropolis, and there was not found the slightest trace of arsenic in any of the samples. Still, it may be said the fact that in the North of England arsenic, due to the use of glucose, has been found in beer, is argument enough in favor of a Pure Beer bill. Nobody disputes that argument, save apparently the promoters of the present measure, which is not a Pure Beer bill at all, but Two Beer bill, neither of which need be pure for all the bill can do to prevent it. Yet, despite all this, the House of Commons passed the second reading by a majority of 112 votes; and, curiously enough, there was applause in the ladies' gallery when the result was known. It is a bill that cannot attain the objects for which it has been framed, and does not attempt to attain the sole object which could justify the existence of a Beer bill, namely, purity in the manufacture of beer. Sir William Harcourt almost laughed the bill out of existence in a brilliantly witty speech; but as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while speaking in strong condemnation of the measure, took care to say that he only spoke for himself, members were left to their own discretion and voted strongly for British barley.

London Morning Leader, March 28.

If you are so old fashioned as to like a brew of malt and hops, this bill will assist you "to see that you get it." The only difference will lie in the name, Arsenic under any other name, we suppose, would taste as sweet, and sulphuric acid should not lose its charms when compelled to masquerade as "part malt beer." It is a provision against which it seems hard to take exception. As one member pointed out, it does not interfere with our traditions of free trade—and if anything is more English than pure beer, it is assuredly free trade. It may increase the demand for barley, but it is doubtful whether the English farmer will gain thereby or the consumer suffer. We shall get more grain from Smyrna and less glucose from Hamburg—that is all. But for our part we are with those who doubt whether the bill would effect even this revolution. The "tied house" system is against it. A publican who is bound by contract to sell you nothing but Smith's decoction will not budge an inch from his intolerant exclusiveness when Smith is compelled by law to write "part malt" in small letters within brackets after the brave old word "Entire." * * * We cannot bring ourselves to smile on "scientific" beer.

England and America.

London Standard, March 26.

The publication last night of the Correspondence relating to the Nicaragua Canal Convention adds little to our knowledge of the circumstance under which the Agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States failed to become operative. In forwarding the convention as it emerged from the revising labors of the Senators, Mr. Hay did not affect to be acting otherwise than officially, He refrained from saying a single word that could be construed into approval of the wrecking process, and though he mentions that he had "instructed Mr. Choate to express his Government's hope that the amendments will be found acceptable to that of her Majesty," he cannot be suspected of missing the irony of his words. Nothing we are sure, would have been a greater surprise to so accomplished a statesman than to learn that there was no objection in London to ratify the new draft. * * In declining to condone the action of the Senate in flouting the obligations of International law, we believe we are vindicating the dignity of the Washington Government as well as our own. The hitch is only temporary; hereafter, no doubt, a way will be found, on conditions mutually satisfactory, of reconciling the reasonable requirements of the Republic with respect for the privileges secured secured to us by the Clayton Bulwer Convention. If it is a point of vital interest to the United States to be released from the restraints imposed by that Instrument, they will not have to look very far for matters as to which they can offer compensation which would be acceptable to this country.